

Today's Metal Prices

NEW YORK QUOTATIONS

New York, April 2.—Silver, 69c; lead, \$7.62; spelter, easy, \$19.12; asked; copper, electrolytic, \$28.50@ \$29.00.

The Ogden Standard

FEARLESS, INDEPENDENT, PROGRESSIVE NEWSPAPER.

OGDEN CITY, UTAH, THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 27, 1916.

4 P. M. CITY EDITION
TEN PAGES

WEATHER—Utah: Fair Tonight and Friday; Not Much Change in Temperature.

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Rebellion Spreads In Ireland

FIGHTING STILL IN PROGRESS IN THE STREETS OF DUBLIN

Rebels Continue to Hold Public Buildings—Major General Sir John Maxwell Sent to Ireland to Take Situation in Hand—All Ireland Now Under Martial Law—Carson and Redfield Uphold Premier and Deplore Acts of Sinn Feiners.

Drogheda, Ireland, April 27, 5:55 p. m.—The disturbances in Dublin are being quelled effectually. Only in isolated places is there any disorder.

All is quiet here and in the surrounding districts. No Dublin newspapers have arrived here since Monday.

Drogheda is 26 miles north of Dublin.

London, April 27, 3:25 p. m.—Fighting is still going on in the streets of Dublin.

London, April 27.—Official admission today that there were indications of a spread of the revolutionary movement in Dublin to other parts of Ireland, especially in the west, was accompanied by the proclamation of martial law throughout the island. Hitherto only the city and county of Dublin had been under military rule because of the outbreak.

The statement regarding the indicated spread of the revolutionary movement, in strong contrast with the reassuring statements of yesterday, was made by Premier Asquith in the house of commons today. The Irish situation still presented serious features, the premier admitted.

In Dublin fighting is still in progress in the streets and the rebels continue to hold public buildings. Major General Sir John Maxwell, formerly in command of British forces in Egypt, has gone to Ireland to take the situation in hand.

Asquith Explains Situation.
Premier Asquith announced in the house of commons today that the rebels continue to hold important public buildings in Dublin and that street encounters were still in progress.

Premier Asquith told the house the Irish situation still presented serious features today and that there were indications of a spread of the movement to other parts of Ireland, especially in the west.

The premier announced that Major General Sir John Maxwell, who formerly commanded the British forces in Egypt, was leaving this afternoon for Ireland. He has been given power over the whole country.

Will Be Searching Investigation.
The premier said there would be a searching investigation into the cause of and responsibility for the outbreak. He added that it was obviously necessary to exercise military censorship while martial law prevailed in Ireland. This censorship with regard to the essential military requirements of the situation. All possible latitude in the transmission of news would be allowed.

Sir Edward Carson and John Redmond, who were the leaders of the opposing factions in the Irish home rule controversy, expressed in the house of commons their abhorrence of the uprising and their desire to support the government.

Troops Strongly Reinforced.
The troops in Ireland have been and are being strongly reinforced, Mr. Asquith added, and the government was satisfied the force dispatched was adequate to deal with the situation.

The Irish authorities will place themselves at the disposal of Major General Maxwell to carry out his instructions.

Asquith Gives Evasive Answer.
Replying to a question whether the government had been warned of the dangerous growth of sedition, Premier Asquith said:

"The first and paramount duty of the government is to restore order and to stamp out rebellion with all possible vigor. That we are doing. Behind that, there is undoubtedly an obligation which rests upon the government of making a searching investigation into the causes of and the responsibility for these events. That responsibility we fully recognize and intend to discharge."

Carson Upholds Premier.
In his declaration concerning the situation in Ireland, Sir Edward Carson said:

"I feel quite satisfied with the statement of the prime minister. I will gladly join with him in denouncing anything that can be done to denounce the rebels now and as I believe, the overwhelming majority of the people of Ireland, to the feeling of detestation and horror with which we

Sir Edward's remarks were greeted with cheers. He was followed by Mr. Redmond, who said:

"May I say a word—although I really think it is scarcely necessary. Perhaps I ought to give expression on behalf of my colleagues of the Nationalist party here, and as I believe, of the overwhelming majority of the people of Ireland, to the feeling of detestation and horror with which we

two railway stations seized are the main arteries of communication with England.

The rebels, Lord Lansdowne said, were driven from Stephens Green with a certain number of casualties. Yesterday they still occupied certain buildings and houses.

Today Lord Lansdowne said the commanding officer reported there was a complete cordon of troops around the center of Dublin on the north side of the river and two more battalions were arriving from England. The situation, he declared, was undoubtedly well in hand and he had no doubt of the ability of the government to suppress the movement by most drastic methods. There had been a small rising at Ardee and Louth and a rather more serious one in Swords and Lusk, close to Dublin.

Telegrams, he said, are now coming in more rapidly. They showed that Liberty Hall was partially destroyed and occupied by the military.

Referring to the attempted German landing in Ireland, Lord Lansdowne said he did not know what Sir Roger Casement was led to expect in the way of assistance from this landing, but he added, "I have been unable to find that extensive preparations were made for Casement's reception or distribution of the material with which his ship was supposed to be laden."

Replying to a request from Sir Henry Dalglish, that the house sit on Monday to discuss the Dublin outbreak, Premier Asquith said that debate on the question could only be mischievous.

"Our allies already have been made aware by Sir Edward Carson and Mr. Redmond," the premier added, "that the movement is sectional only and they have no sympathy for the representative leaders."

London, April 27, 2:10 p. m.—The royal proclamation suspending in Ireland section one of the defense of the realm amendment act of 1915, which gives to a British subject charged with an offense under the act the right to be tried by civil court, was read upon the steps of the Royal Exchange this morning, according to historic custom.

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GENERALS ARE SENT TO EL PASO

Scott and Funston Receive Instructions From the War Department.

OBREGON ON WAY

Conference Between Mexican and American Officers to Begin at Border Tomorrow.

Washington, April 27.—Secretary Baker today telegraphed Generals Scott and Funston to proceed from San Antonio to El Paso for the conference with General Obregon. Consul Silliman at Saltillo wired that General Obregon had left Torreon last night for Juarez. General Obregon changed his plans to go first to Piedras Negras, opposite Eagle Pass. By going direct to Juarez by way of Chihuahua, Obregon risked a possible interference from Villa followers.

Officials expected General Obregon will reach Juarez tonight. General Scott and General Funston are expected to reach El Paso late today or tomorrow.

Government Delays Sending Fletcher.
The government is delaying sending Henry P. Fletcher, the new ambassador to Mexico, to join General Carranza until conditions become more settled. It was suggested today that Mr. Fletcher might not proceed to Mexico until after the expedition is withdrawn.

Reports that Americans in Durango were preparing to flee because of anti-American demonstrations lacked confirmation. Consul Hanna at Torreon reported conditions improved there since General Trevino took charge although food supplies were short.

San Antonio, April 27.—The conference between Generals Scott, Funston and Obregon will take place at El Paso or Juarez. It was definitely announced at departmental headquarters today. Generals Funston and Scott expect to leave for El Paso tonight.

Obregon Coming to Juarez.
El Paso, Texas, April 27.—The conference between Generals Scott, Funston and Obregon will be held in El Paso, Juarez or "this vicinity" according to the statement of army officials today. This was confirmed by Mexican Consul Andres Garcia, who said that "General Obregon is coming to Juarez."

Consul Garcia could not state when General Obregon would arrive.

General Obregon's exact locality was not divulged by Mexican officials but, from other sources, it was learned that he probably was at or near Chihuahua. The run from Chihuahua to Juarez under ordinary conditions consumes from ten to twelve hours.

General Obregon might, therefore, reach Juarez by tonight.

It is not regarded as likely, however, that he will leave Chihuahua until he learns that Generals Scott and Funston are well on their way to El Paso.

That the American representatives to the conference were in ignorance of Obregon's movements was evidenced late last night when they were in communication with El Paso by long distance telephone, asking as to the whereabouts of the Mexican minister of war.

General Gavira, commander of the Juarez garrison, received a message from General Obregon today saying he would arrive in Juarez tomorrow.

AMERICANS ARE WELL SUPPLIED

Nine Motor Truck Companies Kept Busy Carrying Food and Equipment to Pershing.

Columbus, N. M., April 27.—What ever the future developments in the Mexican situation may be, it is certain that General J. J. Pershing's expeditionary command will be well prepared so far as food and equipment is concerned. During the last operations nine motor truck companies have been kept busy carrying supplies to the army in Mexico, until now, it was stated today, every detachment of the command is rationed at least a month ahead and is prepared with ample armament and clothing for any emergency.

Truckmen arriving here today told of being ambushed by a roving band of marauders of about fifteen, attached to no Mexican faction, in a canyon near Saltillo several days ago. The truckmen and their soldier guard took a position behind the steel wheels of the cars and returned fire, routing the Mexicans and capturing two of their number, according to the story. Other truckmen said that snipers' bullets had struck their machines on the trip north but that they

had been unable to locate the source of the firing.

Villista Prisoners Held.
Some speculation was expressed here today as the result of the failure to arrive of Villista prisoners reported to be on the way to Columbus. It was assumed, however, that most of these are being held at various bases that the American military authorities may quiz them thoroughly.

A report reaching here today said that four prisoners held at Casas Grandes were shot several days ago in an attempt to escape, but it could not be confirmed at military headquarters here.

While no new reports were received concerning the movements of Colonel George A. Dodd's command after its victory over Villistas at Tomachic several days ago, tactical experts here believe that after a short stop at the Minaca base to obtain supplies, the cavalry command again took up the pursuit of the band. The bandits, numbering more than the Americans, were last reported in the mountain wilderness east of Minaca and military men here admitted that they would not be surprised to hear of a second engagement.

BRITISH SINK DUTCH WARSHIP

Berlin Reports Destruction of De Tribune—Crew Sent to India—Great Britain to Pay Damages.

Berlin, April 27, wireless to Sayville.—The Overseas News Agency says a report has been published in the Dutch newspaper De Tribune that the British sank a Dutch warship several weeks ago. According to this report, the crew of the man-of-war was sent to India to conceal news of the affair and Great Britain promised to pay damages.

The announcement also says a British cruiser of the Arethusa class was hit by a torpedo from a German submarine.

The Dutch newspaper De Tribune now says "the situation on March 31 was critical because the British had sunk a Dutch warship. The crew of the man-of-war was sent to India in order to conceal the event and Great Britain promised to pay all damages."

The political situation was cleared immediately after the British apologized and promised to pay immediate indemnities."

Copenhagen, April 27, via London, 1:04 p. m.—The Norwegian steamship Stromsnaes, bound for Lubeck with a cargo of Herring from Norway, has been blown up and sunk off Gledener, Denmark. The crew was landed at Warnemunde, Germany.

Rotterdam, April 27, via London, 1:26 p. m.—The Dutch steamer Maasheaven struck a mine yesterday while bound from London for this port. A tug carrying the survivors arrived at Waterweg today.

London, April 27, 1:04 p. m.—A dispatch to Lloyd's Shipping agency says that the Dutch steamships Dubbe and Maasheaven have been damaged but are still afloat.

GERMANS SINK NORWEGIAN BARK

Submarine Destroys Mutual Ship by Gun Fire and Capsize Boat Carrying Part of Crew.

London, April 27, 2:05 p. m.—The sinking of a neutral vessel by gun fire from a German submarine was announced officially today. The Norwegian bark Carmanian was destroyed and a boat containing part of her crew capsized.

The official announcement follows: "The Norwegian bark Carmanian was sunk by gun fire from a German submarine on Tuesday, 25 miles off the west coast of Ireland. The crew took to the boats.

"One boat capsized. The other, containing the captain and nine of the crew, reached the coast. The men were rescued by cliff ladders."

The Carmanian of 1840 tons gross, was built in 1897 and owned in Stavanger. She was last reported on sailing from Buenos Aires Feb. 18 for Falkmouth.

TODAY IN CONGRESS.

Washington, April 27.—Senate: Met at noon. Senator Husting of Wisconsin charged that the American embargo conference of Chicago was being used to induce him to support an embargo on munitions of war to Europe.

Sisal inquiry hearings ended. House: Met at 11 a. m. Resumed debate on the agricultural bill.

FRENCH LINES BEFORE VERDUN ARE VIOLENTLY BOMBARDED

Germans Make No Strong Infantry Attacks—French Artillery Stops Attack North of Vaux—Air Battles and Mine Explosions Frequent—Germans Claim All Enemy Attacks Are Repulsed—British Attempts Fruitless.

London, April 26, Wednesday, 9:50 p. m.—(delayed.—There seems to be no doubt that the rising in Ireland had been carefully planned for Easter Sunday, when the plotters probably counted on many officials and members of the militia taking a holiday. The German naval sally against the English coast towns and the Zeppelin raid apparently were part of the general scheme.

Paris, April 27, 12:01 p. m.—French positions before Verdun were bombarded heavily last night, but the Germans made no strong infantry attacks. A small assault north of Fort Vaux was stopped immediately by French artillery, the war office announced this afternoon.

Several German patrols were encountered north of the Aisne and were repulsed in the fighting with hand grenades. A German reconnoitering party east of Le Mesnil was dispersed.

A German aeroplane was brought down in Spincourt Wood by a French pilot.

The text of the statement follows: "North of the Aisne several German patrols were repulsed with hand grenades."

"In the region of Verdun there was an intense bombardment of the redoubt of Avocourt and of our organizations on the Cote du Poivre. A small enemy attack directed upon an element of our trenches to the north of the Vaux-Fort was immediately stopped by our curtains of fire."

"In Lorraine we dispersed a German reconnoitering party which attempted to reach our position to the east of Le Mesnil."

"On the rest of the front there was no event of importance to report beyond the usual cannonading."

Russians Attack Constantinople.
Paris, April 27, 11:10 a. m.—A dispatch from Athens says it is reliably stated there that two Russian hydro-aeroplanes operated over Constantinople on Monday night.

Quatia Oasis Cleared of Germans.
London, April 26.—(Delayed)—A further official account of fighting in Egypt, Easter Sunday, says the Worcestershire Yeomanry was attacked by a superior force, including 10,000 Germans at Quatia village and forced to retire. A number of the Yeomen being taken prisoner. The account adds that the Quatia oasis now is cleared of the enemy, excepting a force of 1000 Turks at Birebad.

Officials Go to Vienna.
Berlin, April 27.—Officials of the German government went to Vienna yesterday in order to discuss economic and political questions with the Austro-Hungarian authorities.

Berlin War Statement.
Berlin, April 27, via London, 3:27 p. m.—The German army headquarters today issued the following statement: "Western theater:

"Southwest of Ypres we subjected the English positions to a heavy fire, the good effect of which was noticed later by our patrols. South of St. Eloi a strong enemy hand grenade attack ended in failure because of our fire."

"In the Ginchy-En-Goppel-Neuville St. Vaast sector we successfully exploded numerous mines, and in a hand grenade attack near Ginchy we wrested from the enemy a portion of one of his trenches and repulsed the counter-attack."

English Attacks Fruitless.
"English attacks north of the Somme were fruitless."

"In the Meuse region only on the left bank of the river were there infantry attacks. These were accompanied by heavy artillery duels and were preceded by hand grenade attacks by French detachments. All were repulsed."

"At various places on the front German patrols made hostile incursions. Those in the region northeast of Armentieres and between Vailly and Craonne were successful."

"An enemy machine was brought down near Souchez and another south of Tahure. Both were shot down by anti-aircraft guns. A third machine was shot down south of Parroy."

"Numerous bombs were freely dropped by a German air squadron on the railway lines in Noblette valley, south of Suippes."

Airship Attacks English Town.
"Last night an attack was made by an airship on the port and railway depots of Margate, on the east coast of England."

"Eastern theater:

"The situation is unchanged. One of our airships dropped bombs on the railway depots at Dunamunde, at the mouth of the Dvinsk river."

Paris, April 27, 3 p. m.—A Havas dispatch from Athens reports that a German aeroplane flew over the island of Imbros, in the Aegean sea, yesterday, throwing bombs at the lighthouse on Point Kephalos. No serious damage was caused, however.

Stockholm, April 26, via London, 8:05 p. m.—(Delayed)—Ira Nelson Morris, American minister to Sweden, sailed for the United States on two months' leave of absence. The departure of Minister Morris indicates that no crisis is pending in international relations in Scandinavia.

SUBMARINE E-22 SUNK BY GERMANS

Berlin, April 27, by Wireless to Sayville.—The German admiralty announced today that the British submarine E-22 had been sunk by German naval forces.

The announcement given out under date of April 26, is as follows: "The German naval forces on April 25 sank the British submarine E-22. The Germans rescued and captured two men."

"A German submarine on the same day hit with a torpedo a British cruiser of the Arethusa class."

London, April 27, 3:10 p. m.—It was announced officially here today that the British submarine which was sunk was the E-22, as reported in a wireless dispatch from Berlin.

GERARD GOES TO MEET EMPEROR

American Ambassador Called to German Army Headquarters to Confer on Submarine Note.

Berlin, April 27, wireless to Sayville.—James W. Gerard, the American ambassador to Germany, will leave Berlin tonight for the German army headquarters, where he will be received by the German emperor.

Dr. von Hollweg, the Imperial German chancellor, who up to the present has been at the army headquarters, is expected to come to Berlin tomorrow to prepare Germany's answer to the latest American note.

Foreign Minister Von Jagow called on Ambassador Gerard at the American embassy at 9 o'clock this morning, for a talk on the general situation, and declared his intention of returning later in the day.

NAVAL ATTACK WAS VIOLENT

German Warships Poured Broadside from Big Guns Into Sleeping Town of Lowestoft.

London, April 26, 9:20 p. m.—(Delayed)—Reports from Lowestoft and Yarmouth say the bombardment of these resorts by a German squadron on Tuesday morning, although brief, was violent.

At Lowestoft, shortly after 4 a. m., the boom of a big gun was heard from seaward. It was followed by a succession of crashes as shells burst in all directions over the town.

This, in turn, was followed by a broadside from four guns. It was this that did the most mischief. One house was split in half and collapsed, causing the death of a man. A shell exploded on the roof of a cottage and demolished it, killing a man, his wife and their little child.

Most of the inhabitants were asleep. The bombardment lasted fifteen minutes.

A Yarmouth, according to a local newspaper, non one was injured despite the terrific shelling which the town received. A large block of fishing buildings was smashed by shells or set on fire and burned out.

At neither town was there any panic.